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News Summary

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Scholars and other observers offered their perceptions of scholarly publishing at the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses. Story on Page 5.

Immigration legislation now before Congress could pose legal problems for colleges and universities. Story on Page 11.

The policy-making council of the National Institute of Education has been accused of meeting secretly and not working closely with the institute's director. Story on Page 11.

New college presidents are often unprepared for the bewildering array of issues and constituencies they have to deal with in their new posts. Story on Page 15.

Low morale is one of the gravest problems facing the country's professoriate, says Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., outgoing general secretary of the A.A.U.P. Story on Page 15.

A dispute over national collegiate football competition in Canada was settled easily at last week's meeting of the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union. Story on Page 21.

In the trial of Jerry Tarkanian's lawsuit against the N.C.A.A., association officials denied there was a vendetta against him. Story on Page 21.

The financial problems of Nigerian students in the U.S. will probably not be solved soon, according to a Nigerian official. Story on Page 25.

On Israel's kibbutzim, higher education has come to be regarded as a high priority. Story on Page 25.

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ELIGIBILITY COULD BE LOST

Drug Testing at All Championships to Be Proposed by NCAA Committee

By KIM McDONALD

A committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will recommend this week that the association test athletes at all of its championship events for the presence of cocaine, amphetamines, and other "performance-enhancing" substances.

The N.C.A.A.'s Special Committee on Drug Testing will also recommend that association officials make visits throughout the year to randomly selected institutions to administer tests for anabolic steroids to their athletes.

Both recommendations will have to be approved by the association's membership.

Athletes whose tests show they have used drugs banned by the N.C.A.A., and institutions that condone the use of any of those substances, could lose their eligibility, according to the panel's proposal, which has been approved by the N.C.A.A.'s administrative committee.

N.C.A.A. officials estimate that the cost of a drug-testing program at the championships and at selected institutions could range from $700,000 to $1-million during its first year of operation.

A list of drugs that would be banned by the N.C.A.A. and the text of guidelines on drug testing will be found on Pages 22 and 23.

The drug-testing panel, whose recommendations could prove controversial because of the cost and proposed sanctions, was created this year at the request of

Continued on Page 22, Column 3

AAUP Adds 3 Colleges, Removes None from Academic-Freedom Censure List

WASHINGTON

For the first time in more than two decades, delegates to the annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors did not remove any institutions from its list of those censured for violations of academic freedom.

The delegates did add three institutions to the list: the Illinois College of Optometry, the Metropolitan Community Colleges in Missouri, and the University of Northern Colorado.

Forty-eight colleges and universities are now on the list (see Page 18).

"The censure list is like Topsy. It grows and grows," Matthew W. Finkin, chairman of the association's Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, told the 70th annual meeting here.

Mr. Finkin, a professor of law at Southern Methodist University, said the length of the list was "a matter of concern to the A.A.U.P. because the larger it grows, the less impact censure has."

The Metropolitan Community Colleges system, which has four campuses in Kansas City, was censured for using financial exigency as an excuse to lay off 16 tenured faculty members.

The A.A.U.P. recognizes "bona fide" financial exigency as legitimate grounds for dismissing professors. However, Committee A, which investigates complaints about

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

A Letter to Editor Spurs Professor to Sue Colleague

PORTLAND, ORE.

The director of black studies at Portland State University has filed a libel suit against a faculty colleague over a letter to the editor of a local newspaper challenging recommendations for a multicultural curriculum for the public schools.

In the unusual action, Darrell M. Millner charged that a letter by Susan C. Karant-Nunn, a professor of history, published in the *Oregonian,* had exposed him to "public hatred, wrath, contempt, and ridicule" and damaged his reputation by accusing him of "falsification of history."

In her letter, Ms. Karant-Nunn urged the Portland School Board to be skeptical of proposals by Mr. Millner for including the contributions of ethnic groups in the school curriculum because, she said, rewriting history can distort the past. Ms. Karant-Nunn was responding to comments by the black-studies director, who was a consultant for the curriculum, in two earlier *Oregonian* articles.

The lawsuit has triggered concern by several academic organizations, which

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Tax Bill Imperils Tuition Plans for Professors

Housing benefits would remain tax-free for 2 years

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Tuition-remission plans that colleges and universities offer to faculty members as way to help them pay for their children's educational expenses would have to be extended to all employees in order to remain tax-free, under a measure approved last week by a conference committee of the House and Senate.

Taxes could be levied on tuition plans that are offered only to a certain group of employees, such as faculty members, if the bill is approved by the full House and Senate.

Faculty housing provided by colleges and universities would retain its status as a nontaxable fringe benefit for at least another two years under the measure adopted by the conference panel.

Members of the Congressional tax-writing panels continued working last week on a compromise measure that would raise revenue by levying new taxes. The measure is designed to be part of a plan to make a "down payment" on the growing federal budget deficit.

Efforts Stalled

The tax bills passed by both the House and Senate, HR 4170 and HR 2163, respectively, contain several provisions that would affect higher education, such as restrictions on the amount of tax-exempt bonds that states can issue for student loans and other purposes and tax incentives for companies that donate research equipment to colleges and universities.

Efforts to iron out differences between the two versions of the legislation were stalled last week by a dispute over spending on health care and other public-assistance programs.

Lawmakers say they are still trying to work out an agreement on the tax measure

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Contracts to Provide Courses for Workers Can Be a 'Win-Win Deal,' Universities Are Learning

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

At half past four, when the work day is over at CIGNA Corporation, 250 clerical and operations workers hurry down the hall to the University of Pennsylvania to begin the school day.

In classrooms furnished by the insurance company, the workers meet for the core courses in English, literature, history, foreign language, and social science that lead to an undergraduate liberal-arts degree. Their instructors are university faculty members from arts and sciences who teach the same courses on campus.

CIGNA Corporation, which contracted with the university three years ago for the undergraduate programs, has seen some changes in the work force since then. For example, turnover among operations and clerical workers has declined by more than 25 per cent. And the workers, primarily women who never thought they could go to college, are more productive in their jobs now, according to a personnel manager.

The University of Pennsylvania has also benefited from the arrangement. For one thing, the company pays for the education

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Immigration Legislation

Continued from Preceding Page

Commission, he added, requires that all employment criteria be related to "business necessity" or job performance, and some applicants might argue that proof of citizenship was not job-related.

Employers will be under pressure to turn in any illegal aliens they find on their staffs, Mr. Denlinger said. "If you have to get rid of people, it should be done carefully, not hastily. You need a sensible, orderly program."

Colleges would be under pressure to help the I.N.S. locate illegal aliens both among their employees and among the foreign students they enroll, said Frank D. Winston, vice-chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Immigration Law.

In April, he noted, the Supreme Court upheld the I.N.S.'s right to enter workplaces, station guards at the doors, and question suspected illegal aliens.

"I.N.S. agents have gone into farms, restaurants, and factories, and while they have not gone into colleges and universities, I think that universities would be the next logical step because of their foreign students," said Mr. Winston. "The I.N.S. is committed to a very aggressive policy."

Mr. Denlinger said that even though both versions of the legislation would permit some waivers of the two-year requirement for foreign students, the measure would affect faculty hiring.

Loss of Faculty Members

Universities could lose potential faculty members in areas such as computer science and engineering, where foreign students make up a large part of the graduate-student population, he said, because some students might take their education in foreign countries, where they knew they could go to work right after graduation, with no problems.

Universities interested in bringing distinguished foreign scholars into the country may have increasing problems, added Mr. Winston. "There is a general increase in all kinds of denials of visas," he said. "There are all kinds of denials that don't seem to follow existing rules."

Said Ms. Frye, "All recruiting of foreign nationals should be centralized, with one person speaking to I.N.S. for the institution. But a lot of times individual faculty members or departments will try to line up foreign scholars and run into major problems."

She also noted, "A lot of foreign-student advisers say there is no one in their general counsel's office who knows anything about immigration."

Some sensitive legal challenges may develop in regard to students, she said, because the I.N.S. has already said it believes the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 does not bar institutions from turning over information about foreign students, even if the students have not signed a waiver allowing colleges to release certain routine "directory information" about them, she said.

The I.N.S., she added, "asserts that schools must furnish information requested by them about any undocumented students enrolled, and that failure to do so is likely to result in prosecution for harboring undocumented aliens."

"I've asked them where they get the authority to threaten foreign-student advisers, and they just say they have it," she said.

100 Colleges Got 61 Pct. of U.S. Aid in Fiscal 1982

WASHINGTON

One hundred institutions received 61 per cent of all federal funds "obligated" to colleges and universities in fiscal 1982, according to a report by the National Science Foundation.

Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not necessarily receive those funds in the year in which they were obligated.

The total was slightly less than the top 100 institutions' 65-per-cent share in 1981.

The top 100 also received 85 per cent of the federal funds for academic research and development.

The Johns Hopkins University led the list for the fifth year in a row. About 72 per cent of the university's $327-million from federal sources was obligated to it Applied Physics Laboratory.

Over all, federal funds obligated to colleges and universities increased 13 per cent in fiscal 1982, to a total of $8.7-billion. Of that money, 60 per cent went to science and engineering programs, and most of the remainder to student financial aid.

Changes in Student Aid

Increases in student-aid programs were responsible for much of the 1982 growth, the report said. Because those programs are supported on a multi-year basis, the amounts fluctuate. Support for nonscience programs declined 25 per cent in 1981 and increased 31 per cent in 1982.

Historically black colleges received $515-million in federal support in 1982. Howard University was the leading recipient with about $178-million, putting it second on the overall list. Howard receives substantial annual federal support for general operating expenses.

Federal support of research and development at colleges and universities increased 3 per cent in 1982, to $4.6-billion. But when adjusted for inflation, the report said, such support declined nearly 4 per cent. Increases in research funds outpaced inflation in only two discipline groups, the physical sciences and mathematical and computer sciences.

Support for psychology and the social sciences declined for the third year in a row.

Over all, 593 institutions received funds for research and development. About half granted doctorates, and that group received nearly all of the research-and-development funds.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

FACT–FILE

U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1982

Institution	Research and development (a) Amount	Rank	Total federal obligations (a) Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. (b)	$312,379,000	1	$327,090,000	1
Howard U. (c)	8,023,000	120	177,553,000	2
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	148,837,000	2	164,182,000	3
Stanford U.	124,289,000	3	137,314,000	4
U. of Washington	97,690,000	4	128,197,000	5
U. of Minnesota	78,714,000	13	109,957,000	6
U. of California, Los Angeles	89,661,000	6	108,118,000	7
U. of California, San Diego	90,896,000	5	107,869,000	8
Cornell U.	83,936,000	9	107,846,000	9
Harvard U.	85,757,000	8	104,442,000	10
U. of Michigan	79,794,000	11	100,432,000	11
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	82,417,000	10	100,091,000	12
Columbia U., Main Division	88,879,000	7	97,892,000	13
U. of Pennsylvania	76,907,000	14	97,878,000	14
Yale U.	78,920,000	12	97,750,000	15
U. of California, San Francisco	66,752,000	15	84,053,000	16
U. of California, Berkeley	65,555,000	16	82,943,000	17
U. of Illinois, Urbana	63,923,000	17	81,644,000	18
Pennsylvania State U. (d)	50,809,000	20	80,771,000	19
U. of Rochester	46,427,000	23	67,447,000	20
Michigan State U.	35,667,000	38	63,792,000	21
U. of Southern California	50,402,000	21	63,238,000	22
U. of Chicago	54,182,000	18	63,083,000	23
Ohio State U.	41,073,000	30	62,759,000	24
Washington U.	52,839,000	19	61,541,000	25
Duke U.	50,397,000	22	60,460,000	26
U. of Colorado	43,786,000	26	59,232,000	27
Gallaudet College (c)	2,067,000	185	58,581,000	28
New York U.	43,643,000	27	57,351,000	29
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	41,890,000	29	57,328,000	30
U. of Florida	35,106,000	39	55,872,000	31
Purdue U.	38,142,000	33	55,783,000	32
U. of Pittsburgh	39,397,000	32	52,897,000	33
Yeshiva U.	44,237,000	25	51,911,000	34
Georgia Institute of Technology	43,530,000	28	50,370,000	35
Texas A&M U.	33,144,000	42	49,906,000	36
U. of Utah	39,886,000	31	49,621,000	37
Indiana U.	30,056,000	47	49,340,000	38
U. of Arizona	35,688,000	37	49,136,000	39
U. of Texas, Austin	44,767,000	24	48,452,000	40
U. of Iowa	36,971,000	35	46,013,000	41
New Mexico State U.	21,068,000	63	47,281,000	42
Boston U.	30,397,000	46	44,461,000	43
Oregon State U.	33,245,000	41	43,198,000	44
Northwestern U.	33,117,000	43	43,124,000	45
Case Western Reserve U.	34,834,000	40	41,747,000	46
Baylor College of Medicine	36,972,000	34	40,588,000	47
U. of California, Davis	32,700,000	45	39,999,000	48
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	28,731,000	49	39,665,000	49
U. of Miami	27,070,000	51	39,637,000	50
California Institute of Technology	36,672,000	36	39,615,000	51
U. of Cincinnati	20,126,000	65	39,245,000	52
U. of Maryland, College Park	28,355,000	50	38,477,000	53
Tufts U.	$16,808,000	77	$36,710,000	54
U. of New Mexico	24,724,000	55	35,320,000	55
Rutgers U.	17,482,000	74	35,023,000	56
U. of Connecticut	24,972,000	54	34,968,000	57
U. of Virginia	25,688,000	52	34,205,000	58
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	32,877,000	44	34,168,000	59
Vanderbilt U.	28,739,000	48	34,134,000	60
State U. of New York, Albany	10,900,000	101	33,848,000	61
Virginia Commonwealth U.	16,485,000	78	33,842,000	62
Oregon Health Sciences U.	9,546,000	109	33,744,000	63
U. of Kentucky	14,764,000	87	33,241,000	64
North Carolina State U., Raleigh	18,158,000	71	32,744,000	65
U. of Georgia	16,991,000	76	32,348,000	66
Carnegie-Mellon U.	25,463,000	53	31,410,000	67
Louisiana State U.	22,141,000	61	30,987,000	68
U. of Missouri, Columbia	15,139,000	85	30,507,000	69
Colorado State U.	22,614,000	58	30,335,000	70
Princeton U.	23,668,000	57	29,595,000	71
Temple U.	14,816,000	86	28,754,000	72
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	20,000,000	66	28,278,000	73
U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas	23,966,000	56	28,169,000	74
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	18,202,000	70	28,001,000	75
U. of California, Irvine	22,003,000	62	27,514,000	76
Georgetown U.	12,259,000	96	26,886,000	77
Virginia Poly. Inst. & St. U.	18,680,000	68	26,871,000	78
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	22,221,000	60	26,381,000	79
U. of Maryland Baltimore Professional Schools	22,355,000	59	26,350,000	80
Iowa St. U. of Sci. & Tech.	10,869,000	102	24,812,000	81
Washington State U.	15,262,000	84	24,083,000	82
Emory U.	18,574,000	69	23,826,000	83
Utah St. U.	16,047,000	81	23,772,000	84
U. of Kansas	15,450,000	82	23,665,000	85
U. of California, Santa Barbara	13,329,000	92	23,532,000	86
Rockefeller U.	20,807,000	64	22,920,000	87
Brown U.	18,031,000	73	22,794,000	88
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	19,433,000	67	22,617,000	89
U. of Puerto Rico Regional Colleges Administration	0	—	22,426,000	90
Wayne State U.	12,280,000	95	22,238,000	91
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	18,034,000	72	21,913,000	92
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	11,442,000	99	21,651,000	93
Mississippi State U.	9,056,000	111	21,327,000	94
George Washington U.	16,279,000	79	21,311,000	95
Oklahoma State U.	9,119,000	110	21,295,000	96
U. of Rhode Island	13,996,000	89	21,081,000	97
U. of Dayton	17,094,000	75	20,953,000	98
U. of Oregon Main Campus	10,374,000	104	19,853,000	99
State U. of New York, Buffalo	16,123,000	80	19,586,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$3,844,582,000**		**$5,319,180,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$4,552,543,000**		**$8,702,380,000**	

(a) Amounts shown represent total obligations from 14 federal agencies that accounted for over 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for 99 per cent of all federal obligations to such institutions for research and development. These proportions may not apply to all individual institutions, some of which receive significant amounts of their financing from agencies not included in the survey, such as the Department of Justice, the Veterans Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution. Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown, but are included in "U.S. total."

(b) Data for Johns Hopkins U. include $234-million obligated to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a federally financed research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

(c) Howard U. and Gallaudet C. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses; their relative rankings thus reflect the magnitude of their non-science programs.

(d) Data for Pennsylvania State University include $14-million obligated to the Applied Research Laboratory, considered a federally funded research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION